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# Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary

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the land occupied by a fence including

04): a state of indecision or neutral-  
 1: fence sitter *n*  
 2: act of attack and defense with the  
 3: the fences of a property  
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breakdown of an energy-rich compound (as a carbohydrate to carbon  
 dioxide and alcohol or to an organic acid); broadly: an enzymatically  
 controlled transformation of an organic compound 2: FERMENT  
 fer-ment-a-tive \fər-'ment-ə-tiv\ *adj* (1661) 1: causing or producing  
 a substance that causes fermentation (~ organisms) 2: of, relating  
 to, or produced by fermentation  
 fer-men-ter \fər-'ment-ər\ *n* (1918) 1: an organism that causes fer-  
 mentation 2: or fer-men-tor: an apparatus for carrying out fermenta-  
 tion  
 fer-mi \fər-'mī\ *n* [Enrico Fermi] (1955): a unit of length  
 equal to 10<sup>-13</sup> centimeter  
 fer-mi-on \fər-'mē-ən, 'fər-'mī-ən\ *n* [Enrico Fermi + E<sup>-</sup>-on] (1947): a par-  
 ticle (as an electron, proton, or neutron) whose spin quantum number is  
 an odd multiple of 1/2  
 fer-mi-um \fər-'mē-əm, 'fər-'mī-əm\ *n* [Enrico Fermi] (1955): a radioac-  
 tive metallic element artificially produced (as by bombardment of pluto-  
 nium with neutrons) — see ELEMENT table  
 fern \fərn\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *ferm*; akin to OHG *farn* fern, Skt *parṇa*  
 wing, leaf] (bef. 12c): any of numerous flowerless seedless plants con-  
 stituting a class (Filicinae) of lower vascular plants; esp.: any of an  
 order (Filicales) resembling seed plants in being differentiated into  
 root, stem, and leaflike fronds and in having vascular tissue but differ-  
 ing in reproducing by spores — fern-like \līk\ *adj* — ferny \fər-'nē\  
*adj*

fer-n-ery \fərn-'(ə-)rē\ *n* pl -eries (1840) 1: a place or stand where  
 ferns grow 2: a collection of growing ferns  
 fern seed *n* (1596): the dustlike asexual spores of ferns formerly taken  
 for seeds and thought to make the possessor invisible  
 fer-o-cious \fə-'rō-shəs\ *adj* [L *ferox*, *ferox*, lit., fierce looking, fr. *ferus*  
 + -ous, -ax (akin to Gk *ops* eye) — more at EYE] (1646) 1: exhibiting  
 or given to extreme fierceness and unrestrained violence and brutality  
 2: extremely intense (~ heat) *syn* see FIERCE — fer-o-cious-ly *adv* —  
 fer-o-cious-ness *n*

fer-o-cious-ty \fə-'rās-ət-ē\ *n* (1606): the quality or state of being ferocious  
 fer-ous \fə-'rās\ *adj* comb form [ME, fr. MF & L; MF *ferre* -fer, fr. L  
 -ferre]: bearing: producing (carboniferous)  
 fer-rite \fər-'rīt\ *n* [ISV, fr. L *ferrum* iron, + -ite] (1854): a com-  
 pound containing iron and oxygen in the anion; esp.: a red salt analo-  
 gous to the chromates and sulfates  
 fer-red-ox-in \fər-'ə-dāk-sən\ *n* [L *ferrum* + E *redox* + -in] (1962):  
 any of a group of iron-containing plant proteins that function as  
 electron carriers in photosynthetic organisms and in some anaerobic  
 bacteria

fer-ret \fər-'et\ *n* [ME *furet*, *ferret*, fr. MF *furet*, fr. (assumed) VL *furi-  
 tus*, lit., little thief, dim. of L *fur* thief — more at FURTIVE] (14c) 1: a  
 partially domesticated usu. albino European polecat that is sometimes  
 classed as a separate species (*Mustela furo*) and is used esp. for hunting  
 rodents 2: an active and persistent searcher — fer-ret-y \fər-'et-ē\ *adj*  
 fer-ret-ty \fər-'et-ē\ *adj* 1: to hunt with ferrets 2: to search about ~ vt 1  
 a (1): to hunt (as rabbits) with ferrets (2): to drive about ~ vt 1  
 a (1): to find and bring to light by searching — usu. used with out (~ out  
 the answers) 2: HARRY, WORRY — fer-ret-er *n*

fer-ret-er \fər-'et-ər\ *n* [prob. modif. of It *fioretti* floss silk, fr. pl. of *fioretto*, dim.  
 of *fior* flower, fr. L *flor*, -flos — more at BLOW] (1649): a narrow cotton,  
 silk, or wool tape — called also *ferreting*  
 fer-ri-comb form [L, fr. *ferrum*] 1: iron (ferriferous) 2: ferric iron  
 (ferricyanide)

fer-ri-age \fər-'rī-ij\ *n* [ME] (14c) 1: the fare paid for a ferry passage  
 2: the act or business of transporting by ferry  
 fer-ric \fər-'ik\ *adj* (1799) 1: of, relating to, or containing iron 2  
 : being or containing iron usu. with a valence of three  
 fer-ric am-mo-ni-um cit-rate \fər-'ik-əm-ō-nē-əm-sīt-ē-tāt\ *n* (1938): a complex salt containing varying  
 amounts of iron and used esp. for making blueprints  
 fer-ric chlo-ride \fər-'ik-klo-rid\ *n* (ca. 1895): a deliquescent dark salt FeCl<sub>3</sub> that readily  
 hydrates to the yellow-orange form and that is used in sewage treat-  
 ment and as an astringent

fer-ric hy-dro-xide \fər-'ik-hī-droks-īd\ *n* (ca. 1909): a hydrate Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>·nH<sub>2</sub>O of ferric oxide  
 that is capable of acting both as a base and as a weak acid  
 fer-ric oxide \fər-'ik-ōks-īd\ *n* (1882): the red or black oxide of iron Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> found in  
 nature as hematite and as rust and also obtained synthetically and used  
 as a pigment and for polishing

fer-ri-cy-a-nide \fər-'i-si-ə-nīd, 'fər-'i-ən\ *n* [ISV] (1845) 1: the negative  
 trivalent radical Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub><sup>-</sup> 2: a compound containing the negative  
 trivalent radical Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub><sup>-</sup>; esp.: the red salt K<sub>3</sub>Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub> used in making  
 blue pigments

fer-ri-f-er-ous \fə-'rif-(ə-)rəs, 'fər-'i-ən\ *adj* (1811): containing or yielding iron  
 fer-ri-mag-net-ic \fər-'i-mag-'net-ik, 'fər-'i-ən\ *adj* (1951): of or relating to  
 a substance (as ferrite) characterized by magnetization in which one  
 group of magnetic ions is polarized in a direction opposite to the other  
 — fer-ri-mag-net \fər-'i-mag-'net\ *n* — fer-ri-mag-net-i-cal-ly  
 \fər-'i-mag-'net-i-kəl-ē, 'fər-'i-ən\ *adv* — fer-ri-mag-net-ism \fər-'i-mag-'  
 net-iz-əm\ *n*

Fer-ris wheel \fər-'əs\ *n* [G. W. G. Ferris †1896 Am. engineer] (1893):  
 an amusement device consisting of a large upright power-driven  
 wheel carrying seats that remain horizontal around its rim  
 fer-rite \fər-'rīt\ *n* (1851) 1: any of several magnetic substances that  
 consist essentially of an iron oxide combined with one or more metals  
 (as manganese, nickel, or zinc), have high magnetic permeability and  
 high electrical resistivity, and are used esp. in computer memories 2:  
 a solid solution in which alpha iron is the solvent — fer-rit-ic \fə-'rit-  
 ik, 'fər-'i-ən\ *adj*

fer-rit-in \fər-'it-ən\ *n* [ferrite + -in] (1937): a crystalline iron-  
 containing protein that functions in the storage of iron and is found  
 esp. in the liver and spleen  
 fer-ro-comb form [ML, fr. L *ferrum*] 1: iron (ferroconcrete) 2: iron  
 and (ferronickel) — chiefly in names of alloys 3: ferrous iron (ferro-  
 cyanide)

fer-ro-cene \fər-'ō-sen\ *n* [ferro- + cyclopentadiene] (1952): a crystal-  
 line stable organometallic coordination compound (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Fe; also: an  
 analogous compound with a heavy metal (as chromium)  
 fer-ro-con-crete \fər-'ō-kän-'krēt, -kän-ən\ *n* (1900): REINFORCED CON-  
 CRETE

fer-ro-cy-a-nide \fər-'si-ə-nīd\ *n* (1845) 1: the negative tetravalent radi-  
 cal Fe(CN)<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> 2: a compound containing the negative tetravalent radi-  
 cal Fe(CN)<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>; esp.: the salt K<sub>4</sub>Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub> used in making blue pigments  
 (as Prussian blue)

fer-ro-elec-tric \fər-'ō-ēlek-'trik\ *adj* (1935): of or relating to crystalline  
 substances having spontaneous electric polarization reversible by an  
 electric field — fer-ro-elec-tric-ity \fər-'ō-ēlek-'trik-ē-tē, 'trīs-ət-ē,  
 -trīs-ē-tē\ *n*

fer-ro-mag-ne-sian \fə-'mag-'nē-zhən, -shən\ *adj* (1899): containing iron  
 and magnesium (~ minerals)  
 fer-ro-mag-net-ic \fər-'māg-'net-ik\ *adj* (1850): of or relating to substances with  
 an abnormally high magnetic permeability, a definite saturation point,  
 and appreciable residual magnetism and hysteresis — fer-ro-mag-net  
 \fər-'māg-'net\ *n* — fer-ro-mag-net-ism \fər-'ō-māg-'nē-tiz-əm\ *n*

fer-ro-type \fər-'ō-tīp\ *n* (1844) 1: a positive photograph made by a  
 collodion process on a thin iron plate having a darkened surface 2:  
 the process by which a ferrotype is made  
 fer-rotype \fər-'ō-tīp\ *n* (1844) 1: a positive photograph made by a  
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 the process by which a ferrotype is made

fer-rous \fər-'əs\ *adj* [NL *ferrosus*, fr. L *ferrum*] (1865) 1: of, relating  
 to, or containing iron 2: being or containing iron with a valence of  
 two  
 fer-rous oxide \fər-'əs-ōks-īd\ *n* (1873): a black easily oxidizable powder FeO that is the  
 monoxide of iron

fer-rous sul-fate \fər-'əs-sul-fāt\ *n* (1865): a salt FeSO<sub>4</sub>; esp.: COPPERAS  
 fer-ru-gi-nous \fə-'rū-jə-nəs, 'fər-'yū-jin-ē-əs\ *adj* [L *ferrugineus*, *ferruginus*, fr. *ferrug-*  
 (y) \fər-'yū-jin-ē-əs\ *adj* [L *ferrugineus*, *ferruginus*, fr. *ferrug-* (y) \fər-'yū-jin-ē-əs\ *adj* [L  
 (1661) 1: of, relating to, or containing iron (as ~ soil) 2: resem-  
 bling iron rust in color

fer-ru-le \fər-'ul\ *n* [alter. of ME *virole*, fr. MF, fr. L *viriola*, dim. of *viria*  
 bracelet, of Celtic origin; akin to OIr *fiar* oblique — more at VEER] (15c)  
 1: a ring or cap usu. of metal put around a slender shaft (as a  
 cane or a tool handle) to strengthen it or prevent splitting 2: a short  
 tube or bushing for making a tight joint (as between pipes)  
 fer-ru-le vt fer-ruled; fer-ru-ling (15c): to supply with a ferrule

fer-ry \fər-'ē\ *vb* fer-ried; fer-ry-ryng [ME *ferrin*, fr. OE *ferran* to carry,  
 convey; akin to OE *feran* to go — more at FARE] vt (bef. 12c) 1 a: to  
 carry by boat over a body of water b: to cross by a ferry 2 a: to  
 convey (as by aircraft or motor vehicle) from one place to another  
 : TRANSPORT b: to fly (an airplane) from the factory or other shipping  
 point to a designated delivery point or from one base to another ~ vi  
 1: to cross water in a boat

fer-ry *n*, pl ferries (13c) 1: a place where persons or things are carried  
 across a body of water (as a river) in a boat 2: FERRYBOAT 3: a  
 franchise or right to operate a ferry service across a body of water 4:  
 an organized service and route for flying airplanes esp. across a sea or  
 continent for delivery to the user  
 fer-ry-boat \fər-'ē-bōt\ *n* (14c): a boat used to ferry passengers, vehi-  
 cles, or goods

fer-ry-man \fər-'ē-mən\ *n* (12c): a person who operates a ferry  
 fer-til-ity \fər-'tī-lē-tē\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF & L; MF, fr. L *fertilis*, fr. *ferre* to carry,  
 bear — more at BEAR] (15c) 1 a: producing or bearing fruit in great  
 quantities : PRODUCTIVE b: characterized by great resourcefulness of  
 thought or imagination : INVENTIVE (a ~ mind) c obs : PLENTIFUL 2  
 a (1): capable of sustaining abundant plant growth (~ soil) (2)  
 : affording abundant possibilities for development (a ~ area for re-  
 search) b: capable of growing or developing (~ egg) c (1): capa-  
 ble of producing fruit (2) of an *anther*: containing pollen (3): de-  
 veloping spores or spore-bearing organs d: capable of breeding or  
 reproducing 3: capable of being converted into fissionable material  
 (~ uranium 238) — fer-til-ity \fər-'tī-lē-tē\ *adv* — fer-til-ness \fər-'tī-nəs\ *n*

fer-til-ize \fər-'tī-līz\ *vt* -ized; -iz-ing (1848): to make fertile; as a: to  
 cause the fertilization of b: to apply a fertilizer to (~ land) — fer-til-  
 ize \fər-'tī-līz\ *adj*

fer-til-iz-er \fər-'tī-līz-ər\ *n* (1661): one that fertilizes; *specif*: a substance (as  
 manure or a chemical mixture) used to make soil more fertile  
 fer-ule \fər-'ul\ *n* [also fer-ula] \fər-'yū-lə\ *n* [L *ferula* giant fennel, *ferule*]  
 (1599) 1: an instrument (as a flat piece of wood) used to punish chil-  
 dren 2: school discipline

fer-ru-lic acid \fə-'rū-līk-əs\ *n* [ferula] (1876): a white crystalline acid that  
 is structurally related to vanillin and is obtained esp. from plant  
 sources (as aspen bark)

fer-ven-cy \fər-'vən-sē\ *n*, pl -cies (15c): FERVOR  
 fer-vent \fər-'vənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF & L; MF, fr. L *fervens*, *fervens*,  
 prp. of *fervere* to boil, glow — more at BURN] (14c) 1: very hot  
 : GLOWING 2: exhibiting or marked by great intensity of feeling  
 : ZEALOUS (~ prayers) *syn* see IMPASSIONED — fer-vent-ly *adv*

fertilization membrane *n* (1931): a resistant membranous layer of  
 many eggs that prevents multiple fertilization by separating from the  
 surface immediately after entry of a sperm  
 fer-til-ize \fər-'tī-līz\ *vt* -ized; -iz-ing (1648): to make fertile; as a: to  
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\ə\ about \ə\ kitten, F table \ə\ further \ə\ ash \ə\ ace \ə\ cot, cart  
 \ə\ out \ə\ chin \ə\ bet \ə\ easy \ə\ go \ə\ hit \ə\ ice \ə\ job  
 \ə\ sing \ə\ go \ə\ law \ə\ boy \ə\ thin \ə\ the \ə\ loot \ə\ foot  
 \ə\ yet \ə\ vision \ə\ k, ʔ, æ, œ, ʊ, ɛ, ɪ, ɔ, see Guide to Pronunciation



## 806 nopal • Northerner

**nopal** \nō-'pāl, -'pāl; 'nō-pāl/ *n* [Sp, fr. Nahuatl *nopalli*] (1730): any of a genus (*Nopalea*) of cacti that differ from the prickly pears in having erect petals and scarlet flowers with the stamens much longer than the petals; *broadly*: PRICKLY PEAR

**no-par** or **no-par-val-ue** *adj* (1922): having no nominal value (~ stocks)

**nop** \nōp, or with glottal stop instead of p/ *adv* [by alter.] (1888): NO  
'nor \nōr, ('nōr), Southern also ('nār) *conj* [ME, contr. of *neither* neither, nor, fr. *neither*, pron. & *adj.* neither — more at NEITHER] (14c) 1 — used as a function word to introduce the second or last member of the second and each following member of a series of items each of which is negated (neither here ~ there) (not done by you ~ me ~ anyone) 2 — used as a function word to introduce and negate a following clause or phrase 3 chiefly Brit: NEITHER

**nor** \nōr *conj* [ME, perh. fr. 'nor] *dial* (15c): THAN  
**NOR** \nōr *n* [not OR] (1957): a computer logic circuit that produces an output that is the inverse of that of an OR circuit

**nor-adren-a-line** also **nor-adren-a-lin** \nōr-ə-'dren-ə-'līn/ *n* [normal + adrenaline] (1932): NOREPINEPHRINE

**nor-adren-er-gic** \nōr-ə-'dren-ə-'rj-ik/ *adj* [noradrenaline + -ergic] (1963): liberating, activated by, or involving noradrenaline in the transmission of nerve impulses (~ nerve endings) (~ nerve fibers)

**Nordic** \nōrd-ik/ *adj* [F *norðique*, fr. *norð* north, fr. OE *north*] (1898) 1: of or relating to the Germanic peoples of northern Europe and esp. of Scandinavia 2: of or relating to a physical type characterized by tall stature, long head, light skin and hair, and blue eyes 3: of or relating to competitive ski events consisting of ski jumping and cross-country racing — compare ALPINE

**Nordic** *n* (1901) 1: a native of northern Europe 2: a person of Nordic physical type or of a hypothetical Nordic division of the Caucasian race 3: a member of the peoples of Scandinavia

**nor-epi-neph-rine** \nōr-ə-'pē-'nēf-rēn/ *n* [normal + epinephrine] (1945): a catecholamine  $C_{11}H_{17}NO_3$  that is the chemical means of transmission across synapses in postganglionic neurons of the sympathetic nervous system and in some parts of the central nervous system, is a vasopressor hormone of the adrenal medulla, and is a precursor of epinephrine in its major biosynthetic pathway

**Norfolk jacket** \nōr-fək-, -fōk-/ *n* [Norfolk, England] (1866): a loose-fitting belted single-breasted jacket with box pleats

**Norfolk terrier** *n* (1964): a dog of an English breed that resembles the Norwich terrier but has folded-over ears

**nor-ia** \nōr-ə-, -nōr-/ *n* [Sp, fr. Ar *nār* 'irah] (1792): an undershot waterwheel of the bucket type used esp. in primitive irrigation systems

**nor-land** \nōr-'lənd/ *n*, chiefly *dial* (1578): NORTHLAND

**norm** \nōr-'m/ *n* [L *norma*, lit., carpenter's square] (1821) 1: an authoritative standard: MODEL 2: a principle of right action binding upon the members of a group and serving to guide, control or regulate proper and acceptable behavior 3: AVERAGE: as a: a set standard of development or achievement: *un.* derived from the average or median achievement of a large group b: a pattern or trait taken to be typical in the behavior of a social group 4: a: a real-valued nonnegative function defined on a vector space and satisfying the conditions that the function is zero if and only if the vector is zero, the function of the product of a scalar and a vector is equal to the product of the absolute value of the scalar and the function of the vector, and the function of the sum of two vectors is less than or equal to the sum of the functions of the two vectors; *specif*: the square root of the sum of the squares of the absolute values of the elements of a matrix or of the components of a vector b: the greatest distance between two successive points of a set of points that partition an interval into smaller intervals *syn* see AVERAGE

**nor-mal** \nōr-'māl/ *adj* [L *normalis*, fr. *norma*] (1696) 1: PERPENDICULAR: esp: perpendicular to a tangent at a point of tangency 2: a: according with, constituting, or not deviating from a norm, rule, or principle b: conforming to a type, standard, or regular pattern 3: occurring naturally (~ immunity) 4: a: of, relating to, or characterized by average intelligence or development b: free from mental disorder: SANE 5: a: of a solution: having a concentration of one gram equivalent of solute per liter b: containing neither basic hydroxyl nor acid hydrogen (~ silver phosphate) c: not associated (~ molecules) d: having a straight-chain structure (~ pentane) (~ butyl alcohol) 6: of a subgroup: having the property that every coset produced by operating on the left by a given element is equal to the coset produced by operating on the right by the same element 7: relating to, involving, or being a normal curve or normal distribution (~ approximation to the binomial distribution) 8: of a matrix: having the property of commutativity under multiplication by the transpose of the matrix each of whose elements is a conjugate complex number with respect to the corresponding element of the given matrix *syn* see REGULAR — **nor-mal-ty** \nōr-'māl-ə-tē/ *n* — **nor-mal-ly** \nōr-'māl-lē/ *adv*

**normal** *n* (ca. 1727) 1: a: a normal line b: the portion of a normal line to a plane curve between the curve and the x-axis 2: one that is normal 3: a form or state regarded as the norm: STANDARD

**normal curve** *n* (1893): the symmetrical bell-shaped curve of a normal distribution

**nor-mal-ty** \nōr-'māl-sē/ *n* (1857): the state or fact of being normal

**normal distribution** *n* (1897): a probability density function that approximates the distribution of many random variables (as the proportion of outcomes of a particular sort in a large number of independent repetitions of an experiment in which the probabilities remain constant from trial to trial) and that has the form

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}$$

where  $\mu$  is the mean and  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation — compare NOR-CURVE

**nor-mal-ize** \nōr-'māl-īz/ *vt* -ized; -izing (1865) 1: to make conform to or reduce to a norm or standard 2: to make normal (as by a transformation of variables) 3: to bring or restore (as relations between countries) to a normal condition — **nor-mal-iz-able** \nōr-'māl-īz-ə-bəl/ *adj* —

**nor-mal-iza-tion** \nōr-'māl-īz-ə-'zā-shən/ *n*

**nor-mal-izer** \nōr-'māl-īz-ər/ *n* (1926) 1: one that normalizes 2: a subgroup consisting of those elements of a group for which the group operation with regard to a given element is commutative b: the set of elements of a group for which the group operation with regard to every element of a given subgroup is commutative

**normal school** *n* [trans. of F *école normale*; fr. the fact that the first French school so named was intended to serve as a model] (1834): a usu. 2-year school for training chiefly elementary teachers

**Norman** \nōr-'mān/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *Normant*, fr. ON *Northmann*, *Northmāth* Norseman, fr. *north* north + *mann*, *mathr* man; akin to OE *north* north, and to OE *man* man] (13c) 1: a native or inhabitant of Normandy: a: one of the Scandinavian conquerors of Normandy in the 10th century b: one of the Norman-French conquerors of England in 1066 2: NORMAN-FRENCH — **Norman** *adj*

**Norman architecture** *n* (1977): a Romanesque style first appearing in and near Normandy about A.D. 950; also: architecture resembling or imitating this style

**Norman-French** *n* (1605) 1: the French language of the medieval Normans 2: the modern dialect of Normandy

**nor-ma-tive** \nōr-'māt-iv/ *adj* [F *normatif*, fr. *norme* norm, fr. L *norma*] (1878): of, relating or conforming to, or prescribing norms or standards — **nor-ma-tive-ly** *adv* — **nor-ma-tive-ness** *n*

**normed** \nōr-'mōrd/ *adj* (1935): being a mathematical entity upon which a norm is defined (a ~ vector space)

**nor-mo-ten-sive** \nōr-'mō-'ten(-s)-iv/ *adj* [normal + -o + tension + -ive] (1941): having blood pressure typical of the group to which one belongs — **normotensive** *n*

**nor-mo-ther-mia** \nōr-'mō-'thē-rē-mē-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. *normalis* normal + -o + -thermia -thermy] (1959): normal body temperature — **nor-mo-ther-mic** \mīk/ *adj*

**Norn** \nōr-'n/ *n* [ON]: any of the three Norse goddesses of fate

**Norse** \nōr-'s/ *n*, pl *Norse* [prob. fr. obs. D *noorsch* northern, fr. D *noord* north; akin to OE *north* north] (1598) 1: a: SCANDINAVIANS b: NORWEGIANS 2: a: NORWEGIAN 2: b: any of the western Scandinavian dialects or languages c: the Scandinavian group of Germanic languages

**Norse** *adj* (1768) 1: of or relating to ancient Scandinavia or the language of its inhabitants 2: NORWEGIAN

**Norse-man** \nōr-'smān/ *n* (1864): any of the ancient Scandinavians

**nor-south** \nōr-'səuth/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *nord* north, Gk *ner-teros* lower, infernal] (bef. 12c): to, toward, or in the north

**north** *adj* (bef. 12c) 1: situated toward or at the north (the ~ entrance) 2: coming from the north (a ~ wind)

**north** *n* (bef. 12c) 1: a: the direction of the north terrestrial pole: the direction to the left of one facing east b: the compass point directly opposite to south 2: a: regions or countries lying to the north of a specified or implied point of orientation 3: often *cap* a: the one of four positions at 90-degree intervals that lies to the north or at the top of a diagram b: a person occupying this position in the course of a specified activity (as the game of bridge)

**north-bound** \nōr-'baund/ *adj* (1903): traveling or headed north

**north by east** (ca. 1682): a compass point that is one point east of due north: N11°15'E

**north by west** (ca. 1682): a compass point that is one point west of due north: N11°15'W

**north-east** \nōr-'thēst, naut nō-'rēst/ *adv* (bef. 12c): to, toward, or in the northeast

**northeast** *n* (bef. 12c) 1: a: the general direction between north and east b: the point midway between the north and east compass points 2: a: regions or countries lying to the northeast of a specified or implied point of orientation

**northeast** *adj* (bef. 12c) 1: coming from the northeast (a ~ wind) 2: situated toward or at the northeast (the ~ corner)

**northeast by east** (ca. 1682): a compass point that is one point east of due northeast: N56°15'E

**northeast by north** (ca. 1682): a compass point that is one point north of due northeast: N33°45'E

**north-east-erly** \nōr-'thēst-ər-, nō-'rē-/ *adv* (1774) 1: a strong northeast wind 2: a storm with northeast winds

**north-east-erly** \nōr-'thēst-ər-/ *adv* or *adj* [northeast + -erly (as in *easterly*)] (1743) 1: from the northeast 2: toward the northeast

**north-east-ern** \nōr-'thēst-ər-/ *adj* (14c) 1: often *cap*: of, relating to, or characteristic of a region conventionally designated Northeast 2: lying toward or coming from the northeast — **north-east-ern-most** \nōr-'thēst-ər-/ *adj*

**North-east-ern-er** \nōr-'thēst-ər-/ *n* (1961): a native or inhabitant of a northeastern region (as of the U.S.)

**north-east-ward** \nōr-'thēst-ərd-, nō-'rē-/ *adv* or *adj* (1553): toward the northeast — **north-east-wards** \nōr-'thēst-ərd-/ *adv*

**north-eastward** *n* (1890): NORTHEAST

**north-er** \nōr-'th-ər/ *n* (1827) 1: a strong north wind 2: a storm with north winds

**north-erly** \nōr-'th-ər-/ *adv* or *adj* [north + -erly (as in *easterly*)] (1551) 1: situated toward or belonging to the north (the ~ border) 2: coming from the north (a ~ wind)

**north-erly** *n*, pl *-lies* (1955): a wind from the north

**north-ern** \nōr-'th-ər-/ *adj* [ME *northerne*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *nord* north, OE *north* north] (bef. 12c) 1: a: of, relating to, or characteristic of a region conventionally designated North b: of, relating to, or constituting the northern dialect 2: a: lying toward the north b: coming from the north (a ~ storm) — **north-ern-most** \nōr-'th-ər-/ *adj*

**northern** *n* (1950) 1: *cap*: the dialect of English spoken in the part of the U.S. north of a line running northwest through central New Jersey, below the northern tier of counties in Pennsylvania, through northern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, across central Iowa, and through the Northwest corner of So. Dakota 2: PIKE 1a

**northern corn rootworm** *n* (1961): a corn rootworm (*Diabrotica longicornis*) often destructive to maize in the northern parts of the central and eastern U.S.

**Northern Cross** *n* (ca. 1909): a cross formed by six stars in Cygnus

**Northern Crown** *n* (1594): CORONA BOREALIS

**Northern-er** \nōr-'th-ər-/ *n* (1831): a native or inhabitant of the North; esp: a native or resident of the northern part of the U.S.

**northern hemisphere** *n*, often *cap* N&H (ca. 1) that lies north of the equator

**northern lights** *n* pl (14c): AURORA BOREALIS

**northern pike** *n* (1856): PIKE 1a

**northern white cedar** *n* (1926): an arborescent No. America that has branchlets in wood — called also *white cedar*

**North Germanic** *n* (ca. 1930): a subdivision including Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish, EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table

**north-ing** \nōr-'th-īng, -thīng/ *n* (1669) 1: d north from the last preceding point of reck

**north-land** \nōr-'th-land, -lənd/ *n*, often *ca* north: the north of a country

**North-man** \nōr-'th-mān/ *n* (bef. 12c): NORSE

**north-north-east** \nōr-'th-nōr-'thēst, -nō-'trē/ *n* point that is two points east of due north:

**north-north-west** \nōr-'th-nōr-'th-west/ *n* (1) is two points west of due north: N22°30'W

**north pole** *n* (14c) 1: a: often *cap* N&P: the earth; *broadly*: the corresponding point (planet) b: the zenith of the heavens as viewed from the north pole 2: of a magnet: the pole that point

**North Star** *n*: the star of the northern hemisphere of the earth points — called also *polstar*

**North-umbrian** \nōr-'th-əm-brē-ən/ *adj* (16 characteristic of ancient Northumbria, its; of, relating to, or characteristic of Northumbria language

**Northumbrian** *n* (1752) 1: a native or inhabitant of Northumbria 2: a native or inhabitant of Northumbria English dialect of Northumbria b: the 1 Northumberland

**north-ward** \nōr-'th-wārd/ *adv* or *adj* (bef. 1 northwards — **north-wards** \nōr-'th-wārd/ *adv*

**northward** *n* (14c): northward direction or 1 north-west \nōr-'th-west, naut nōr-'west/ *adj* in the northwest

**northwest** *n* (bef. 12c) 1: a: the general direction west b: the point midway between the west 2: *cap*: regions or countries lying to the west or implied point of orientation

**northwest** *adj* (bef. 12c) 1: coming from the west: situated toward or at the northwest (the ~ northwest by north (ca. 1682): a compass point of due northwest: N33°45'W

**northwest by west** (ca. 1682): a compass point of due northwest: N56°15'W

**north-west-erly** \nōr-'th-west-ər-/ *adv* or *adj* [northwest + -erly] (1611) 1: from the northwest 2: toward the northwest

**north-west-erly** \nōr-'th-west-ər-/ *adv* or *adj* [northwest + -erly] (1611) 1: from the northwest 2: toward the northwest

**north-west-ern** \nōr-'th-west-ər-/ *adj* [northwest + -erly] (1611) 1: from the northwest 2: toward the northwest

**north-west-ern** \nōr-'th-west-ər-/ *adj* [northwest + -erly] (1611) 1: from the northwest 2: toward the northwest

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